A Device to Damage the Equadren.

ARREST OF A SON-IN-LAW OF SENATOR MASON.

IMPORTANT PAPERS FOUND ON HIM.

Washington, Friday, July 12, 1861. The Freeborn, gunboat, Lieutenant Lowery com-manding, arrived up from Acquia Creek at balf-past mix a. m. to-day. She had been cruising nights up and down between that point and the mouth of the river, preventing communication between the lower part of Maryland as d Virginia. The service was active,

on Sunday, at noon, the Freeborn was at Acquia Creek, with the Resolute, Pawnee, and Pecahontas, when two large oil-anks were discovered floating down toward the fleet with ehb tide. When within a quorter of a mile, a small toat was sent from the Pawsee to recempoi e them. The Resolute supported the am il boat. It was dis overed that they were it fernal machines. One struck the rudder of the R solute and became retached from its buoy and sank. The other careened over, and the fose was put out by dipping in the water. The latter was hadled on board the Pawnee. It had a cylinder, made of boiler-iron, five feet king and eighteen inches in diameter, filled with all ents of destructive elements, designed to injure the Potemac squadron. The machine weighed about 400

pounds. Connecting the cylinder with the cask or busy, which was full of coil of slow-match, was an Indu-rabber coated ince. The machine looks devilish. The Precborn brought it up to the Navy Yard, where it attracts great attention. Thousands visited it. The James Guy went to Port Tobacco yesterday at 41 p. m., after Taliaferro, late clerk in the Navy Department, a Virginian and son-in-law of the late Senator Mason of that State. He went thither by hand yestereay, and Capt. Darling, of the Capitel Police, discovering t'e fact, charged him with being a spy of J. f. Davis, and obtained the James Guy and went in pursuit. The Guy arrived at Port Tobacco in the night est night, and found Taliaferro, who was arrested. taken on board and brought here a prisoner, arriving at the Navy Yard at half-past 4 o'clock to-fay. A large bundle of letters, addressed to prominent secessionists in the South, was found on him, also plans of the location of our camps in and around Washington.

MORE CAPTURES BY THE PRIVATEER. JEFF, DAVIS.

Boston, Friday, July 12, 1861. A brig from Baugor arrived at Newport this morning with the crew of the brig John Welch, from Trini dad for Palmouth, which was captured by the privater "Jeff. Davie" on Saturday, off Hatteras. crew were put on board the ship John Goodwin, from New-York for Montevideo. They ransacked the ship but allowed her to proceed on account of her draught of water. The same privateer also captured the schooner J. C. Warner of New-York, and a brig whose name was unknown, 100 miles south-east from Nantneket South Shouls.

Capt. Gerror of the British bark Major Norton, at this port (New-York) from St. Martins, reports on the 9th inst., in lat. 397, long. 687, having seen a fullrigged brig showing French colors, which hailed the bark in English, to which a reply was made in French by Capt Gerrior, but they did not appear to under-

stand the language.
They, however, chased the Major Norton for nearly three hours, but she outsailed them. Two men were on the fore-topgallant must. She was of about 180 tuns, American built, and had no name on her stern. Capt. Gerrior thinks she was a privateer. The position of the vessel was in the latitude of the Capes of

NEWBORT, R. I., Friday, July 12, 1861. The schooner Eachantress, from Boston for St. Iago, was captured on the 8th inst., by the privateer Jeff. Davie, and sent to some Southern port.

NEWPORT, R. I., Friday, July 12, 1861. Postello, formerly of the U. S. Navy, is in command of the privateer Jeff. Davis, and his orders to the prize-musiers were to take the three vessels into some port of Florida, or near Savannah. (By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, esq., Secretary Board of Underwriter ..)

The ship Mary Gooda I, McGilvery, from New-York, for Buenos Ayres, arrived here this afternoon, and re posts baving been boarded on the 9th, south of Nan-t cket South Shoals, lat. 39 10', lon. 67° 30', by the privateer brig Jest. Davis, but her cargo being British p operty, the was released, after putting on board Capt. Fifi ld of the brig John Walsh of Philadelphia, from Traidad for Falmouth, England, with a cargo of sugar; Capt. Smith of the schooler S. J. Waring of Brook-haven, and Capt. Deversaux of the schooler Enchan-tress of Newburypors, all of which vessels have been captured within a week.

The privateer took from the Mary Goodall five of he erew and a supply of water. Prize crews were put on board the captured vessels, and they were sent into Southern ports.

The privateer was just boarding the brig Mary E. n when last seen.

The Jeff. Davis is reported to be a full-rigged brig mon ting four guns in the waist and a pivot-gun. She is supposed to be the former brig Echo, the slaver.

John Walsh, Capt. Fifield, had a cargo of 275 hbds., 54 tes., 28 bbls., and 436 boxes of sugar. She was bound from Trinidad for Falmouth, England, and was captured on July 6, lat. 250 507, lon. 69 307. She had six months' stores on board, all of which were taken, except enough to last the prize crew, which was selected to correspond with the cargo on the ship's

papers, to decrive the Federal craisers. All the crew were taken from the schooner Enchan

tresz except a pegro cook. Two men and a passenger were left on board the schoener S. J. Warren, with a prize crew.

The privateer ran down in every case under the French flag, and set the Confederate flag on boarding. She left Charleston on the 28th of June. The John Walsh was her first prize. Several other privateers were fitting out in Charleston when she left. They were looking particularly for coffee vessels.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Ky., Friday, July 12, 1861. A resolution was offered in the Councils last night requiring a revision of the Committee to inquire into the abduction of youths under age to the Southern Confederacy.

The State Military Board bave decided that no more money shall be spent on the military encampment. They have also demanded that the Governor call in the arms in possession of the State Guard, and make a fair distribution of them between the Home and State Guards. This movement looks to a disbanding of the

The Ledger is authorized by Collector Anthony to my that hereafter no obstructions will be made to the pressage of provisions and other articles from New-Albany, Ind., to Louisville.

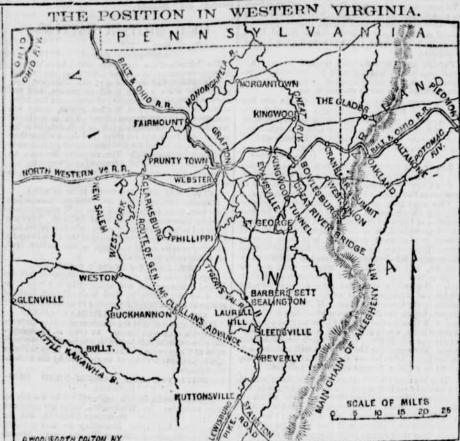
ARREST OF A NEWSPAPER CORRESPOND-

ENT. MARTINSBURG, Wednesday, July 10, 1861. Samuel J. Rea, a well-known correspondent, was arrested last evening by order of Gen. Patterson, probsoly to prevent communication with the Eastern press

to this division are promptly delivered. All is quiet in camp.

All access to him is denied.

A Post-Office has been established here, and letters



THE GARREALDE GUARD.

Correspondence et The N. Y. Tribune.

HEADQUARTERS GARIES IN GOARD, CAST GREENILS, Ablegion Facu, Alexandria, Va., 197 11, 1861. We notice the following telegraphic dispatch from Washington, which appeared in some of the New-York

of New York, which soutined yesteracy was surrounded early his morning by the Fresident's Mounted Guard, two companies frequent Cavalry, two companies of in anny, and a common of District Multite, and forced: hay down its struct. The reflectory men are now impressed in the Treasury building. A contract will be made of the ringleaders."

The following is a copy of Gon. Sweeny's proclamation to the citizens of South-West Missouri:

Headquarties South-West Expendion, Security of South-West Expendion of the Entire of South-West Expendion of the United States. The troops of the States of the South-West Expension of the United States.

The troops under my command are statemed in your middle by the proper ant office of Government. They are among you not as enemiels for a stricted and protectors of all bysicial-ways. Should an assurection of your sixes taken pages it would be my duty to suppress the and the head of the force. The above dispatch is true, except in a few particuars, which we now propose to correct. We also desire to briefly explain the causes which have tended to produce the diseatisfaction which has existed among the toldiers of the Garibaldi Guard, together with the

express an intention to induce his company to desist from their design of crossing the bridge, or if he should attempt to pass them and inform the guard at the bridge. Consident that the greater part were fri-nelly to him, the Adjutant ordered the Captain to halt till he

evalry, two companies of infantry, and a company of District militia to arrest them, which was quickly and

District minus to arrest them, which was quickly and safely accomplished.

The alleged reasons for this mutinous conduct are as follows: that their families in New-York were suffering for the want of the means of support; that the Committee of Relief had cut off their supplies; that the Committee had as yet not paid them, that they had not as yet received the rifles that had been frequently promised to them, and that their captain had been unjustly treated. As a full investigation will be immediately instituted before a court-martial, we have no coubt that all these

before a court-martial, we have no coubt that all these

grievances will be accertained to be wholly insufficient

even if true, to warrant such conduct.

Since the above occurrence took place, the Govern-

ment has paid off the regiment up to the first of June, and furnished them the promised rifles, which has caused the greatest satisfaction among the soldiers of

We expect daily to recieve orders to move forward,

and we trust that hereafter nothing will occur to mar the good name and bopes of the friends of the regi-

FROM THE SOUTH-WEST EXPEDITION.

etter, dated

We are permitted to make the following extract from a private

HEADQUARTERS SOUTH-WEST EXPEDITION, ?

Brigadier-Gen. T. W. Sweeny arrived here yeate

lay. He had hoped to arrive in time to intecept Claib.

Jackson, but I am afraid the want of energy on the

part of our friends in St. Louis, in forwarding our sup-plies, will prevent our accomplishing that desirable ob-

ject. Gen. Sweeny is only waiting for a part of his

ommand, now on its way here, to push forward in a

westerly direction, and bag the "fax," who is said to be between Mont vallo and Langr, waiting for Rains to

join bim, in order to force his way into Arkansas, where

large forces are concentrating to support him under Ben

Gen. Sweeny's force is scattered very much at pres

ent, for the purpose of cutting off Jackson's retreat into Arkansas. It is Gen. S.'s intention to bring it together and attack Jackson, if he meets him, though his

force, they say, numbers 6,000 men, and Gen. S.'s will not exceed 2,300, all told. However, he is willing to

trust his fortunes to the issue of a battle. Gen. S. bas

been very busy since his arrival here swearing in men,

until there are very few indeed in this part of the

our Government. We will have bard fighting in this

part of the State before long, as the Southerners will

tey and make this State the battle-ground, if possible.

ountry who have not taken the oath of allegiance to

McCullough, and other leaders.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., July 2, 1861.

the proper anti-ority of our Gove masser. They are among the proper anti-ority of our Gove masser. They are among you not as encents, but as triends and protectors of all loyar cilibeas in the body and a second color of your stavestate place it would be my duty to experted the property. It is my duty to protect all loyal titles, in the enjoyment and procession of all their property—slaves in cluded. That duty shall be performed.

I require all triengs and armed mee in this part of the Stateness assembled and which are any of against the Government of the United States, to inconsistely disperse and return to their barnes. If this shall not be done without delay those bordes of armed men will be taken as prisoners or dispersed. I request every citteen who acknowledges he ower alignment of the United States to aid me to prevent the ab-dding of blood and to restore peace and quiet to the portion of the State.

Those who have manifested a want of loyalty, either by word or act, toward the Government of the United States are considered to appear before me, or any efficient in command of any post, or any of actiment of the troops under any command, and take an one hot allegiance to our Government of treatment of many of your most expectable citizen has need made. No loyal chizes will decitize to the arms on the limited States. No loyal chizes will decitize to the arms on the land of covernment, and to support the Constituted authorities of the land. No loyal citizen will bear arms against the Government, in piece and and support to the constituted of the Courtment, but for the constituted of the Government, but for the constituted authorities of the land. No loyal citizen will bear arms against the Government of the United States will deal currence.

The facts in regard to the said dissatisfaction are as follows: On Monday last, during the afternoon, Capt. The tax, commanding the 7th Company (Hangarian) of the Garibaldi Gnard, was ordered under arrest by Col. Utassy for disobedience of orders and unsoldierlike conduct, but upon the demand of the officer of the day on the Captain to surrender his sword he peremptorily consed to deliver it. As soon as Capt. Takata pereived that stringent measures would be taken o enforce the order of arrest, he secretly sum-noned his company to load their arms. Twentythree of the company refused to obey the prees of their captain, while the remainder, about fifty in number, quietly loaded the r muskets and

opinion, assume more importance than in any part of

The following is a copy of Gen. Sweeny's proclama-

the country except Eastern Virginia.

I assure you the Government of the United States will deal lemently yet firstly with all its chinese who have been mist and who desire to maintain and preserve the best Governme ever deviced by human wisson.

T. W. SWEENY, U. S. A., about lifty in number, questy toucet the r makes at repaired to the captain's tent, when he put himself at their head and ordered them to leave the camp for Washington, threatening that any attempt made by the officers of the regiment to prevent his design would be resisted by force. Mo t of the staff officers were at their head marters, maware of the disorder, but the Adjutant, a determined and brave young American offi-ors, bearing of the tunuit, bastened to quell the dis-

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA. We learn by passengers who arrived last evening in the cars, over the Baltimore and Obio Railroad, that the cars, over the Baltimore and Obio Railroad, that Major-General Patterson was believed to be moving his forces from Martin-burg toward Wio-hester. The distance between the two places is about 25 miles.

Gen. Johnson had moved his army from Burker Will and vesterday more jug he was within three miles.

ill, and yesterday moreing he was within three miles of Winchester, where he intended to unite with Gen. Jackson. The two, it was supposed, would have under their joint command about 30,000 troops, including two squads of ar illery, of 600 men each, three companies

Adjutant, a determined and brave young American officer, hearing of the tunnels, heatened to quell the disturnance. The mutinous party, however, were
alr ady on their march from the camp on his arrival.
At this point, those of the company who had not followed their conrades, advises this officer, upon his
assuring them of his confidence of bringing them back
to order, not to attempt to arrest their march, expressing fears for his personal safety. Yet he, knowing the
friendship and good feeling of the soldiers toward nim,
was about to overtake tham, when he received orders
from the Major of the regiment to ride by a circultons
route to the Long Bridge, to summon the guard there
stationed to arrest their progress. The officer immediately obeyed the order, but from the embankments and
fortifications thrown up along the road he was unable squads of artillery, of 600 men each, three companies mounted riflemen and 30 pieces of artillery.

Gen. Patterson had some days ago about 20,000 men, including four companies of United States cavalry and the Philadelphia City Troop. This force, however, is exclusive of Gen. Sanford's command, which would make his entire strength about 35,000 men. The troops under Gen. Sanford, it was reported, reached Martinsburg on Wednesday evening.

burg on Wednesday evening.

A persion of the New-Hampebire regiment was at

stationed to arrest their progress. The officer immediately obeyed the order, but from the embankment and fortifications thrown up along the road he was unable to pass the company before is reached the main road. The company, either voluntarily or by command, faced about and leveled their pieces toward him, commanding him to halt. The officer immediately made himself known to them, and continued to advance, encouraged by a large number of the company, who tried to make their comrades understand that he was their friend. When within about thirty yards of them he A portion of the New-Hampshire regiment was at the Point of Rocks yesterday morning, and 200 Federal troops at Harper's Ferry. The 1st Maryland regiment had reached Hagerstown, and were to encamp last night at St. James's College, near that town.

When within about thirty yards of them he dismounted, and, although a small number continued with their muskets aimed at him, the greater number gathered around for the purpose of protecting him. Here the Captaio, frenzied with anger, feering the friendly disposition of the soldiers toward the officer, stepped forward and presented a revolver to his breast, threatening to fire if he should express an intention to induce his company to desist STATEMENT OF A FUGIFIVE FROM EASTERN

VIRGINIA.
CENTRAVILLE, O., June 6, 1861.
I intended as soon as I arrived at this place, to give ou an account of my flight from the Valley of Virgin-

is, the state of affairs there, &c.

On the 18th of Junesevery man in Shenandoah County, who was enrolled in the militia, was ordered to parade, and march that saile day to Winchester, or some other point in that direction. As I had resolved never to serve under that accursed Rebel flag against the Government, I seked and obtained permission to remain at home until the next morning. After giving bridge. Connect that the greater part were in-tarly to him, the Adjutant ordered the Captain to hait still he could return to headquarters and receive further orders from the Colonel. Most of the company were willing to obey this order, but the Captain, apprehending that it was a design to give time for the regiment to cut off his further advance, refused to obey the order, and commanded his nen forward, agreeing to halt on the other side of the bridge, provised the officer would return unaccompanied, with a full pardon from the Colonel. The officer thereupon returned to headquarters, and received orders from Colo Utasy to again proceed with the Major, and give such information to the commanding General in Washington as might lead to their arrest. This order was promptly futilised by the two officers, and at 2 o'clock in the morning, while the company was resting a few rods over the bridge, commands were given by the General to the President's Mounted Guard, two companies of cavalry, two companies of infantry, and a company of remain at home until the next morning. After giving a few hasty directions to my wife, and packing up a change of clothes, I started about 11 o'clock at night tocominge of circuits, I started about 10 clock at high to-ward Western Virginia, in company of one of my neighbors, Eli Hottle. I left a wife behind me, Hot-tle a wife and eight children. We traveled seventy-five or eighty miles through the mountains, avoiding towns, villages and public roads aleeping an hour or two, when worn out with fatigue, on the ground, ar-riving in Piedmont on the night of the 21 t, where we found the people in a high state of excitement and alearn or account of the denciations committed by slarm on account of the depredations committed by the Rebels the night before, at New Creek, about five miles below on the railroad. From Picamont we came on the cars to Grafton, in company with Capt.
Dayton's Union Guards (I believe that is the name),
and from the latter place we came to Wheeling, under
the protection of a pass given us by Gen. Morris.

It would be atterly impossible to give a correct iden

of all we suffered in the mountains. Sometimes com-pletely lost, yet fearing to a k any questions of the c whom we might meet. Sometimes purching with thirst, for the weather was excessively hot, and suffering with the most intense pains from lying on the ground when our clothes were dripping wet with per piration. We were several times questioned very closely, but not otherwise molested, although we passed within a mile of an en-ampment of five or six hundred rebels, a fact of which we were ignorant at

the time.

The Valley of Virginia, when I left, was under a joint reign of terrorism and despotism. All the men. Union men as well as Secessionists, were ordered of to service, leaving the country, so far as relates to men, almost desolate. The wheat was fast getting

to service, leaving the country, so far as relates to men, almost desolate. The wheat was fast getting ripe, yet none except men over forty-five, and boys under eighteen, were left behind to harvest it. Though there were in the valley comparatively few slaves, they were dresded by the women and children. A number had been arrested and lodged in jail in our county on account of threats made by them, and arms being found in their possession.

There are many devoted, uncompromising Union men in the valley of Virginia, but, being in the minority, their treatment is almost increable. In our county Union men were forced to vote for zecession almost at the point of the bayonet. In Woodstock a company was ordered to parade on the day of election. It did so, keeping their arms stacked in the voting halls. Leading men proclaimed that if any dared vote for Union they would be shot down at the polit. Printed notices were to be seen a week before the election, warning men not to vote for Union under petalty of being treated as traitors to Virginia, and further informing them that if they did not vot at all they would be treated likewise. A few of us did not vote, for which we were severely threatened. Many Union men voted for Secession with team in their eyes. The above is no overdrawn picture; it is literally true—only too true. The Union men, though forced into service, are determined not to fight. They will desert or be taken prisoners as fast as possible. They have long ago been praying for the appearance of a largo Federal force in the valley. I have heard men, farmers, and others, often say that, they would glasly give all they have to contribute to the support of the Government forces. But no man dere utter a Union sent ment if heard by a Secessionist. But why say any more I can give you no correct idea of the wretched state of affairs there when I left. God grant that ere long the stars and stripes—the glorious old flag of our country—may again flaunt its folds in the binezes that waft over the mountains and through es that waft over the mountains and three

FROM FORT PICKENS. A letter from an officer of Wilson's Zonaves to The The struggle in South-Western Missouri will, in my New-York Disputch, received by the Illinois, says:

We are in the vicinity of three forts, viz: Pickers, McRes, and Barrancas. The men of the Nisigara keep strict guard around McPes, and the poor devils backed in there, numbering about one dozen, will soon be compelled to deliver up the fort or else die of starvation. Incline is situated in Foster Island, and carily commanded from the sea. I Now that the men have get away from the Vanderbilt, I trust they will behave themselves with more propriety. Being in very close quarters—although the vessel is a roule one—they became fretted and inconsiderate, and found fault where there was no room for any. On Staten Island they were fed with all the laxuries of the season—fresh meats, fresh bread, fruits, vegetables, ries and puddings. On board ship they were suddenly introduced to the Government stores in the shape of ralt junk and fat pock, and brickbatty biscuit, or sea bread. The change was too much, and not knowing how to account for it, they at once jitched into Mr. James McHenry, the principal steward of the vessel.

This tasty letter will be brought to you by the steamship Illim is, which will sail for the Tortugas, for Monroe, Washington and New-York to-morrow. She carries very Important tioverament cit; according of the en-

for Menroe, Washington and New-York to-morrow, the carries very important theorement dispatence, designed probably to affect the proceedings of the ensuing extra session of Congress.

Major Brown, our chief commanding officer, has paid us several veits, and appears to have co-crived great definition of our Colonel, William Wilson. The Colonel and all the officers enjoy the best of health, and seem to fear nothing. We have only twelve men on the sick list. Yours,

P. S.—Just as I was preparing to seal my envelope, I received intelligence that Gen. Bragg is throwing she list from the Navy-Yard, whether for practice or to shells from the Navy-Yard, whether for practice or to do damage I cannot say. One of these shells just now burst within a mile of the steamer Vander: ill, and the wholls process can be distinctly witnessed from her deck. If any of these shells reach our camp on the i-land the war will commence in earnest. Nothing deck. If any of these shells reach our came, Nothing i-1 and the war will commence in earnest. Nothing would restrain our men from impetatously rushing 7, W. M.

DEPARTURE OF THE THIRTY-SIXTH REGI-MENT.

The long-deferred departure of this regiment took place yearday at 6.30 p. m. They embarked at Ri-ker's Island on board the barge Poughkeepsie, and on their arrival at Pier No. 2, North River, were transferred to the steamboat Red Jacket, which left for Elizabethport direct. The Colonel wisely refraining from marching his taen through the city, as a conse quence they get out on their journey sober and fresh for the fittigues which await them. They go to Washington via. Harrisburg.

The difficulties under which this regiment labored

ince its inception were of a nature to discourage the nost determined, and even after they were mustered not the United States service threatened the disorinto the United States service threatened the disachievent of the men for their officers that a total diattachment of the men for their outers that a colar ar-rapsion did not result from the persistent efforts to destroy it. At one time half the companies we e trans-terred to other regiments and the efficience compelled to recruit their ranks full again. We give below a list of

the outcome;

Field-Colonel, Char. H. Innes; Lieutenant-Golonel, T. J.
Lord; Major, Nathaniel Finch

Mid-Adjetant, Wm. G. Uishoeffer; Quartermaster, James
W. Winter; Paymaster, Samuel Orgood; Surgeon, Dr. Moseey;
Assistant Surgeon, Louis D. Radinsky; Chaptalo, E. D. Winter

Non-Commissioned Staff-Sergeant-Major, George H. Monre

HONOR TO COL. ELLSWORTH. HONOR TO COL. ELLSWORTH.

The Committee appointed by the citizens of the Twenty-first Ward of this city who have subscribed to the find in aid of the Ellsworth Association, met list evening at No. 435 Fourth avenue, and reported progress. They will meet again at the same place on Tuesday evening paxt at 8 p. m., and make their final report. A full attendance is expected, as the subscribers will then select the volunteers to represent the Ward in the regiment now forming in honor of the lamented Ellsworth.

PRESENTATION. A sword, sash, and belt was presented to Capt. J. V. Tobin at Camp Tammany, Great Neck. Long land, on Wednesday, July 10, 1861, by Lieut. Peter To in and friends, late of the 65th Regiment, Nework State Militia. The sword is the regulation patern, elaborately finished and beautifully engraved. tern, elaborately finished and beautifully engraved. Licut. James H. Conroy, of the same company was also the recipient of sword, such and belie of the same description from the same donors.

FROM THE BAHAMAS.

By the Karunk we have Nassau papers to the 6th inst. A slave brig was wrecked on Auquilla Key early in June, supposed to be an American vessel. A Spanish schooner took off the negroes and sailed for Cuba. The slaver was 35 days from Congo River.

The American workmen employed in the erection the Royal Victoria Hotel, celebrated the 4th of July suriversary at La Conchicin. Capt. Saml. Whiting. the newly-appointed United States Consul for this port, gave, in admirable style, a very appropriate ad-

The American schooner General Vaszie, Capt. Gallagher, from Port-an-Prince for Boston, with log-wood, was wrecked at Bird Rock, June 28; cargo saved, and taken to Long Bay; salvage not settled.

By arrivals from Ingun and Long Bay this week, we are informed that much rain has lately fallen at these places, and that raking has entirely ceased for the present. Very little sale for salt, and prospects gloony.

Letters from Turks Island to June 21, say that trade

is very dult indeed, and that there is little demand for selt. The last cargo was sold at 2 jc. A letter adds: We have little or no provisions, and I do not know what we shall do if we do not get some very soon.

THE IRISH SOCIETIES AND THE SIX-

Last night, a Convention of the various Irish Benevolent Societies was held at Hibernian Hall, in Prince street, for the purpose of taking into consideration what steps should be taken toward the arrangements for the reception of the 60th Regiment, on its return from the seat of war. JAMES SANFORD presided.

Delegates were present from the Ancient Order of Hibertians, the Father Matthew Society, the Hiberning Benevolent Society, the St. James's Roman Catholic Temperance Society, the Ancient Order of Hiber-nians of Long Island, the Quarryman's Society, and

the Exile Clubs.

Mr. R. McGrarit of the St. James R. C. Temper. ance Society moved that the various societies be invited to hold special meetings, and instruct their delegates to that Convention in re-crence to the reception of the to hold special meetings, and the reception of the that Convention in re-creme to the reception of the fifth Regiment on its return to this city, with power to act. The motion was discussed briefly by several delegates, and then adopted. It was Resolved, That the Chairman of the Convention be instructed to correspond with Col. Corcoran as to the time when the regiment except to return.

Resolved. That the Chairman of the Convention be instructed to correspond with Col. Corcorna as to the time when the regiment expects to return.

Judge Connectivity, being present, was called upon to give a statement of his observation of the 6.2th Regiment on a recent visit which he made to their camp. He said that in visiting the various localities of Camp Corcoran he found a great diversity of opinion among the soldiers in reference to the time of their return, but he might state very freely that the great unsjority of them were opposed to returning at all before meeting the enemy face to face, and having a good fight. As to the time, he would say that the regiment had lost three weeks, from the fact that, owing to the great amount of public business on hand, the proper officer had omitted mustering it into service until the 9th of August before they could return, as they had been aworn in for three months. The three weeks which they had lost was occupied in some of the hardest and most important service which they had rendered. He believed it to be the intention of Col. Corcoran, after the regiment returned to the city, to recruit it up to the standard, and return to the seat of war.

The Judge also gave a very glowing account of the comfortable circumstances of Camp Corcoran, the good

the standard, and return to the seat of war.

The Judge also gave a very glowing account of the comfortable circumstances of Camp Corcoran, the good discipline preserved, the good nature of the men, and their general good health. It was the best ordered camp which he had visited, and the sanitary wants of the soldiers were duly provided for by the Colonel. He believed that the great works mised by the 69th as a defense to the capital ought to make every Irishman feel proud that his fellow-countrymen in that noble regiment had done nothing less than their duty. For he feel proud that his fellow-countrymen in that noble regiment had done nothing less than their duty. Fort Corcorsn would be a lasting monument to their energy and their fidelity.

On motion of Judge Connolly, it was resolved that the Convention meet in the same place every Friday evening until the return of the Sixty-ninth Regiment from the reat of war.

FROM BOS FON.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. Bosros, July 10, 1861. What jounts, what trips have I not undertaken, for your pleasure, and the benefit of your renders. How have I affronted the Winter's cold and Summer's hea

-how hunted gayeties, I who love them not, sick of the

world's stage, and passing at best only in dumb show

through its pageants. How have I left the garret I de-

light in, and rushed hither and thither, wherever the

showman's trumpet advertised objects of interest, or

extraordinary occasions, saying to you "at your ser-

vice, gentlemen," and to myself, "one more trip for THE TRIBUNE." I could sould like Juliet's nurse about my aching joints, wearled in your service, but I will not, knowing you not to be ungrateful for these efforts. When I retire from my duties, which will be very soon, I know that I shall be comforted with a retiring pension. You will make your invalid happy for the aged remainder of his days, and when he shows the wooden stump of his once vigorous pen he will point at the same time to an honorable badge of dismissal, and say: "I served THE TRIBUNE, I was in the Kansas fight. I sounded the mort when the Northern pack pulled down the wretched Buchanan business," and many other old men's tales, too tedious to mention here. Of all my deeds of love, however, I count my venturing into Fourth of July the greatest. Dost tho know that day in Boston, TRIBUNE: in New-York, I know, it was always held as a vulgar occasion, and your genteeler sort either shunned it by a hasty excursion into the country, or turned their backs apon it by stutting up the fronts of their houses, and keeping an aspect toward the back yard-ther were yards in those days. Then was Rockaway re plete, then did Saratoga run over, albeit the fashionable season di i not set in in its full steadfastness until later. Dest thou remember Hewlet's Tavern at Rockaway, which in those days was in good repute, and had its regular cram, every Summer ! The tables were long and primitive-potatoes were their native uniform The great meal of the day was supper, and its chief feature consisted in huge roasted clams, which were brough, in on plates four at a time, and struggled for alike by men, maidens, and matrons. To me, as a child, it used to appear, that the point of good breeding was to seize upon as many of the clams as possible Meaner people starved upon their modesty, but the greatest ladies certainly use the greatest meals. I suppore that all this has been changed long ago, and that tak among New-Yorkers is marked n west-days by good manners, rather than by good appetites. rigid pictures of Copley's, real Lay figures in full suits of he kram, stared at us from the white wooden frames which marked their setting in the wall. These, with the asparagus bushes in the chimney, were the only orpamentation visible in the establishment.

Bathing was the principal amusement. The surf magnificent at Rockaway, and the salt air strong enough to care people, let alone diseases. The house was furnished with two long wagons, drawn by ancient hors a. We were crammed into these, crept down to the beach, and endured a sousing which often provoked a concert of yells, such as I observe to be still in use with children of tender age to this day. How the nurses boxed our ears when we screamed, how we swallowed en-water with our open mouths, how the salt got into our eyes, and made them smart, into our ears, and made them gargle-how we were scratched with rough towels, and harrowed with combs, and put in the long wagons again, driving home in deadly fear of the quicksand on the beach-all this should have been memorialized to some society for the prevention of eruelty to animals. But our childish grievances were outlawed long ago, and the nursery regime has changed more than any other, since that time. I must not forget to state that the New-York ladies used to sniff at the Brooklyn belles, who would come down for a Sunday's modest pleasure. Hair was worn in a lump on the top of the head, with side lumps to match. Skirts were gored and scant, waists shortmen of fushion got up after the George IV. style-the greatest saints, too, of that day cutting their bair and setting their collars according to the pattern of that wretched old scapegrace whom to abuse is now a duty easy and pleasant to perform. Such was the Rockaway of those days on the Fourth or any other day of July. What about the Boston of then? Very hotthe heat of Boston is wicked, savoring of some volcanic subsoil Tophet not yet exploded nor explored. Very dustful-a perfect sublimation of native soil which enters in at the eyes, month, and nostrils, and goes down even to the skirts of one's garments. Very busy-people who work hard every day in the year working harder on this, and taking it for pleasure, a happy, by the by, and common delusion. Let us begin the day at its beginning, and follow it, if limits allow. In the first place, cannon at daybreak, which agre

ably shocks you out of your slumbers, and prepares the way for the headache of the day. Then, if you I ke, you may leave your pillow at 4 o'clock, to pursue the antiques and horribles who parade in Dorchester soon after that time. Have I already described to you this sad carnival ! It is Rag Fair set to hideous discord. Uncouch disguise, grinning masks, monstrous bonnets, patchwork robes, are its staple. Partly it goes on foot-partly in crazy old gigs and wagons, thich look as if many generations of chickens had been raised in them. A band accompanies it, whose brusses only shrick and howl, attempting no music and attaining none. Fie! it is like a watch wound backward, everything turned from its proper use, and running to distraction. The public laughs at all this. but the public is a vulgar beast, sometimes. From this to breakfast, with what appetite you may. Then basten to see the bout-race. You view it from a friend's house, whose back buildings join the water's edge. The copper roofs of said back buildings are at a equinary temperature, and as they are covered with people, fried soies should be abundant. You look out om the parlor windows, cool and genteel. The first signal is given, the boats are ranged in line-they are little wherries, sitting like waterflies upon the river's brim. The cannon is fired, and off they go. One soon shoots ahead-he is not certain, however, to win the race—the second, more wary and reserved, may gain upon him-you choose your favorite, watch, cry out, nurder your eyes with following him, till that becomes impossible. Presently they return, all pulling like mad -yourman is atead, but another is dangerously near, not a length between them now, nearer half a length. One more pull, brave rower, he shoots ahead—the cannou is heard again-he has won. You wouldn't have minded knocking that second man on the head, if you could have done it conveniently. Follows a race with double scalls-don't you wish we had them? Then come contests between four-oared barges, and so on, but the race of the single skiffs proves the most exciting-individual efforts always inspire the most intense interest. You leave the cool sight of the river with regret, and emerge into the glary streets. The Common is pleasant to look at. A monster band has been performing, no doubt, monstrous harmonies. There is also a parade of troops. A dense parci-colored sedge surrounds these points of interest-a nebulosity which you know to be [resolvable into bonnets and shawls. Everywhere, groups of well-dressed people are either walking, or sitting upon the grass. You reflect that this day's perspiration, could it be condensed, would turn a mill wheel-pity it must be wasted. The floral procession of the children is pretty to witness, but very hot for you and for them. There is also a civic procession, of no great interest, and then comes the oration in the Music Hall, which we do not attend this year. Last year we listened to Mr. Everett's musical voice—he ventured to mention Garibaldi with praise, and was applauded. "Who praises good men should himself be praised." Mr. Everett is an exquisite speaker, and is certainly

model, so far as manner is concerned. No one intones, no one finishes so well. But for matter, one must have the courage to dig deep, and the faith to believe that the earth is solid, and not an egg-shell. I hear, however, great praises of his last Oration, deliv-

ered among you, this last Fourth. The year has made many things plain to conscientions doubters; I hope you profited by the oration. After the Music Hall, if is good to find a cool, shady dinner somewhere, if you can; but you must be on band for the two balloon ascensions, which will take place at 4 p. m. They do take place, and are tolerably successful. Each Professor manages to loose his balloon, and nearly to drown his companion and himself. Boats picked them up, soused as they deserved. A Roman public would have knocked them on the head without pity, and even we are compelled to inquire in what college of Aero-nantics they took their degree. One balloon drifts out to sen, and is rescued by a yacht. The other was last seen steering madly for the comet, which it is presumed to have reached before this. The only remain ing solemnity is now the City Fireworks, whose flareup of half an hour is inaugurated at 9 o'clock. The Common, for two hours beforehand, is like a black sea of heads, whose owners wait here, and seethe and squabble, to secure their brief blaze of joy. But fireworks are substantially the same, all the world over, and the sight and smell of gunpowder is ever a delight to the civilized man. When all is over, you subside into the horse cars that carry you home-you have spent a patriotic day, and not the least of its joys is the heartiness with which you shake the city's dust from your feet, and exclaim, with the great and outward bound Byron:

My native land, good night."

THE ALLEGED SLAVER TRITOS .- Yesterday on application of counsel, Judge Betts appointed appraisers to appraise the value of this vessel and her cargo. Deputy Marshal Borst yesterday captured John Morris of the escaped crew of the slaver. Capt. Locks has not been heard from.

Discontinuance of The Boston Atlas.—The Boston Atlas (the second of that name, and more generally known as The Bee) has been discontinued temporarily, with but little prospect of a reissue, at least during the present season of general business prostration. The Bie was first established as a penny paper come seventeen years since, by an association of "jodr. during the present season of general business prostration. The Bie was first established as a peony paper
some seventeen years since, by an association of "jodr.
printers" who themselves performed nearly all the
work of the office, including the editorial department.
It was a good paper of its size, and though it had to
contend with The Times and The Moil, then in the
full flush of success, but since discontinued, it soon
tenched a profitable point, and the shares of the proprietors speedily attained a value in the community.
It was a neutral paper, first edited by Mr. Howland,
one of the printer proprietors, who was followed by
I-sac F. Shepard, Major Poore, Adj. Gen. Schouler,
Major Abbott of New-Hampshire, Z. K. Pangborn,
and others. It was not a political sheet to any great
extent until the advent of the "Know Nothing"
party, of which it became the organ. It sustained the
second nomination of Gov. Garoner alone of all the
Massachusetts press, notwithstanding the defection of
the Republican element of the organization. There
was a slight hesitation at first in regard to the support
of Fremont, but it soon ceased, and the Republican
nominees in 1856 were heartily indorsed. In 1857 The
Rec refused to sustain Gardner, coming out for Mr.
Banks, and it has since been a strong Republican
paper. There has been a great change in the expense
of daily newspapers since The Bee was first started.
There was no telegraph to add to the even then large
weekly bills, and the competition was not so great.
The mortality of pupers has been large in Boston with
in the last ten or twelve years, including The Times,
Mail, Ledger, Atlas, Chronicle, Telegraph, Chronetype, Sun, and Whig.

Letter from Mrs. Lincoln—It has been pub-

LETTER FROM MRs. LINCOLN .- It has been pub-Eshed in the Southern papers that the sympathies of the President's wife are with the Seessionists. The following very handsome letter received by one of our fellow Kentuckians does not indicate it.

fellow Kentuckians does not indicate it.

[Louisville Journal.

Executive Massios, June 20, 1881.

Colonial John Fax—My Bar Sur; it gives me very greet
pleasure to be the medium of trun-mission of these weapons to
be used to the defense and national sovereighty upon the soil of

Kentuckian.

Kenticky.

Though some years have passed since I left my native State, I have never consect to contemplate her progress in happiness and property with sentiments of food and field neide. In every effort of industrial energy, in every enterprise of honor and valor, my hear than been with her. And I rejules in the consciousness that at this time, when the inart minors to whose fostering mark we own all we have on a place and glory, a repude; sentiled by ungraveful and particidal hands, the Sate of Kentucky, over true-and loyal, formshore to the insuited fast of the Union a guard of her best and bravest sons. On every held the progress of Kentuckians has been marifested. In he hely cause of national defense they must be invincible.

These accept, Sir, these weapons as a token of the love I shall mever coase to cherich for my mother State, of the pride with which I have always regarded the exploits of her sons, and of the confidence which I feel in the ultimate loyalty of her people, who, while never fargetting the homage which the bloved State may justly chaim, still remember the higher and grander allegiance due to our common country.

Col. JORN FAY.

MARY LINCOLN. Though some years have passed since I left my native State.

WHAT IT COSTS TO GET UP AN ENCYCLOPEDIA .-The following statistics of literary disbursements we extract from the last London Athenaum;

extract from the last London Attenueum:

"At the Greenwich dinner, three weeks ago, Mr. Black read the following statistical paragraph respecting the seventh and eighth editions of the Encyclopedia Britannica: Amount paid to contributors and editors, £40,370; cost of paper, £52,503; of printing and stereotyping, £36,708; of engraving and plate printing, £11,081; miscellancous items, £2,989; making. ing, £11,081; miscellaneous items, £2,269; making a total cost of £184,421. Of these two editions of the Encyclopassia Britannica there have been printed above 10,000 copies. The amount of duty paid upon the paper, calculated at 14d., was £8,573; but 31 per pound was paid on a consideral le part of the seventh edition. These figures incicate the magnitude of this lineary actorsise. literary enterprise

THE STEEL PEN DISEASE. - Some of our reade will probably resollect a notice which appeared in The Journal last February, relative to a theory ad-vanced by President Felton of Harvard, that the de-The Journal last February, relative to a theory advanced by President February, relative to a theory advanced by President February, affections of the band and arm experienced by those accustomed to write much, were attributed to the use of steel pens. Since the appearance of the notice in question there has been a good deal of speculation regarding the theory it described, and many practical tests of its recieived a great many letters proving the efficacy of resorting to the old goose quill in curing partial, and almost complete, paralysis of the hand and arm, caused by using steel pens. One instance is very remarkable. An eniment publisher in this city some two years ago found himself unable to steady his hand to write. His hand an arm swelled so that he was forced to employ an amanuensis; and such was his necessity, only at very brief intervals, until he happened to see a description of President Felton's theory in The Journal. He adopted the goose quill instead of the steel pen, and in a month thereafter was able to do his own writing, which he continues to do without any trouble. It may save parties the risk of annoying President Felton with inquiries relative to the basis of his theory when we inform them that he has none to explain.

[Besten Jeuras]. we inform them that he has none to explain.

EGLESTON—in this city, on Friday, July 13, after a short illness, Thomas Egleston, in the silat year of his age. Notice of the funeral on Monday.

Steamship Karnak, (Br. screw), Le Mossurier, Harana July 6, and Nassao, N. P., 8th. mdsc. and pass. to E. Cunard.
Bark Mary Hyler (of Thomaston), Hyler, Hamburg 46 days, order, and 224 pass. to L. E. Ameinek & Co. June 28, on the Bunks 1906 fishing arthr. Wm. Levett (or Beverly), with 3,000 fish; no date, lat 48, lon. 43, signaled ship Commodore, bound

Berk Catherina (Russian), Effving, Antwerp 42 days, rides. to Schr. Mary C. Town, Crammer, Bridgeport, stone for Wash

ngton, D. C. Schr. Abeona (of Boston), Dunbar, Spencer's Island, N. S., 24 Schr. J. B. Bleecker, Edwards, Port Ewen, coal fer Provi-

Schr. Allen Middleton, ir., Middleton, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr. Virginia den Eldridge, St. Croix via Hartford 2 days, in ballast to S. W. corix & Co.

Schr. Arladon, Rodinson, Hoston 3 days.

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Schr. Arladon, Rodinson, Hoston 1 days.

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Schr. J. C. Chew. Bebes, Elizabethport for Taunton.

Schr. J. C. Chew. Bebes, Elizabethport for Tounton.

Schr. J. C. Lewis, Leet, Elizabethport for New-Haren.

Schr. Allen Middleton, jr., Middleton, Providence for Eliza-

salon.
Ship City of Mobile, Marshall, Liverpool May 24.
Ship Belle Wood, Bush, Liverpool May 39.
Ship Golden Engle, Wilson, Liverpool May 26.
Ship Condentaniae.—[Ali the above were oil Nantocket on the

WIND-During the day, from N. W. to S.